

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

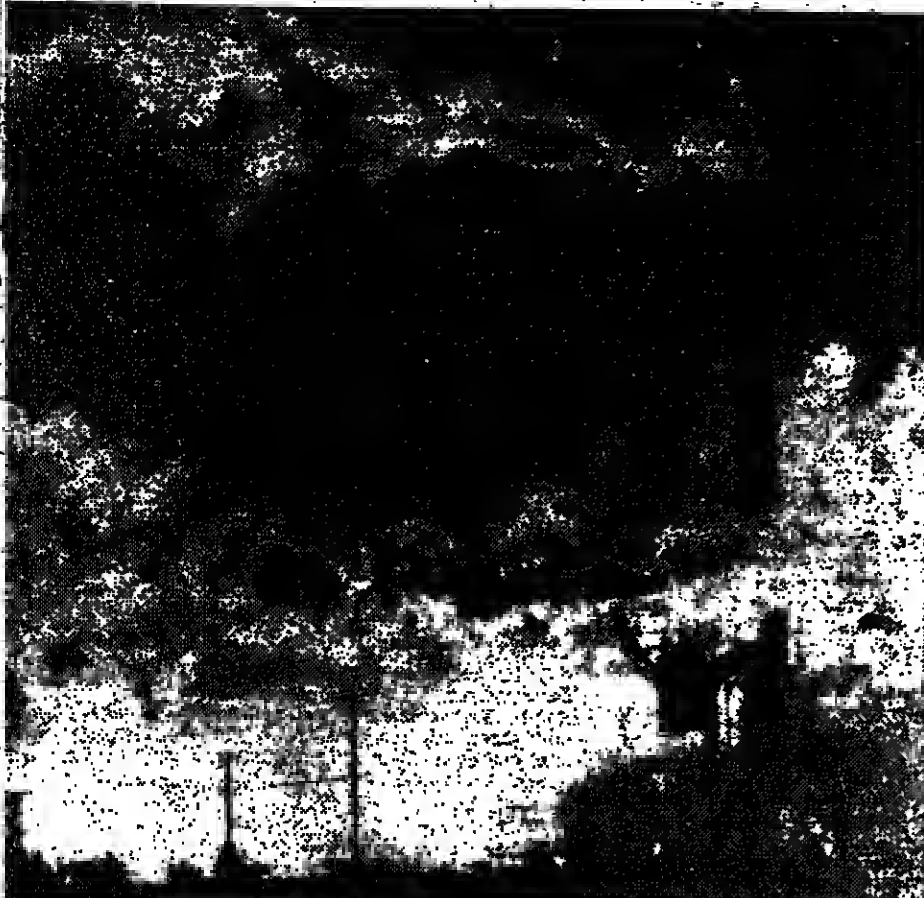
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1970

Established 1887

THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1970. Tomorrow cloudy, 40-45 (10-1). LONDON: Cloudy, 40-45 (10-1). Tomorrow: Sunny, 40-45 (10-1). CHAN: Sunny, 40-45 (10-1). ROME: Sunny, 40-45 (10-1). PARIS: Sunny, 40-45 (10-1). WEATHER—PAGE 2

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Austria | 6 S | Libya | 2 P |
| Belgium | 10 S | Luxembourg | 10 L.F. |
| Denmark | 10 S | Malta | 10 S |
| France | 10 S | Norway | 10 S |
| Germany | 10 S | Portugal | 10 S |
| Greece | 10 S | Spain | 10 S |
| India | 10 S | Sweden | 10 S |
| Iran | 10 S | Switzerland | 10 S |
| Italy | 10 S | Turkey | 10 S |
| Japan | 10 S | Yugoslavia | 10 S |



ROCKED—Flames rage through Humble Oil's Bayway refinery in Linden, N.J. at the vast facility was felt in New York City, seven miles away.

Check in Blast, in N. J. Refinery

Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Agents today investigating the possibility of sabotage explosion shut down the refinery here last night. The explosion, which killed one person and injured several others, occurred over a wide area of the refinery. The explosion was reported by a worker at the refinery. The explosion was reported by a worker at the refinery. The explosion was reported by a worker at the refinery.

Cleanliness Too Close to Godliness

WREXHAM, Wales, Dec. 6 (AP).—Window cleaners were too enthusiastic when they tackled All Saints' Church. They rubbed the stain out of the stained-glass windows. Several windows—including some of the finest examples of 16th-century glass in Europe—were spoiled. Colored paint peeled off during the cleaning session and some faces were practically obliterated. "It is an appalling thing that should never have happened," said the Rev. Oliver Hill, the cleaning company was fined £5,000 and its insurers paid £5,500 toward the cost of having and artist restore the windows.

Millionaire in Bahamas

Struggle Erupts for Control Of Hughes' Nevada Empire

By Dial Torgerson
LAS VEGAS, Dec. 6.—With Howard Hughes in the Bahamas, a power struggle erupted over his Nevada empire yesterday. Veterans of the Hughes Tool Co., the Houston firm which first brought Mr. Hughes his millions, flew into town and fired Robert A. Mahon, head of Mr. Hughes' Nevada operations. But Mr. Mahon refused to accept their authority to fire him. He refused to quit and sought a court order restraining the tool company executives from taking over the \$300 million Nevada empire. Mr. Mahon worked for Mr. Hughes as a consultant, and was not under the control of the tool company board of directors. The tool company, however, holds title to the Las Vegas properties. Clark County District Attorney George Franklin asked to see the tool company officials' authority for taking over an organization which includes six Clark County casinos. He said that the new owners had it. Mr. Franklin said that the tool company officials had a power of attorney signed by Mr. Hughes and that it appeared to be a valid document. Mr. Hughes' signature is on many Clark County documents and Mr. Franklin is familiar with it. Mr. Franklin said that Mr. Mahon claimed the document was a forgery.

Radio Offers Trip to Cuba Contest on Bay of Pigs

Dec. 6 (UPI).—Attention all compulsive contestants: A three-week trip to revolutionary Cuba, with a spot announcement in Havana's shortwave broadcast, is offered to the winner of a contest. The contest, which began today, is sponsored by Radio Havana. The contest is open to all who listen to the station. The contest is open to all who listen to the station. The contest is open to all who listen to the station.

Nixon Asks Congress to Save SST

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—President Nixon urged Congress yesterday to reverse what he described as the Senate's "devastating mistake" in rejecting further development funds for the supersonic transport aircraft. In a statement issued by the White House, the President said that to stop work now on the SST would "waste" nearly \$700 million, deal a "mortal blow" to the aerospace industry for years to come, and relegate the United States to second place in the field of aviation. The President thus threw the public prestige of the White House into the impending battle in Congress to rescue the SST project by restoring at least some of the funds for the project.

By 52-41 Vote
By a 52-41 vote, the Senate on Thursday refused to provide a requested \$300 million for construction of two prototype models of the SST. Earlier the House had approved the funds by a 14-vote margin, and the issue now shifts to a House-Senate conference committee on the appropriations bill for the Department of Transportation.

In view of the Senate and House votes, the consensus on Capitol Hill was that there was little likelihood that the conference committee would approve further funds for the SST unless there was a strong intervention by the White House. The President's statement, obviously designed to provide the political impetus for at least some compromise amount that might keep the SST project alive. In urging both houses of Congress to reverse the Senate's action as "a devastating mistake," both because of its immediate impact and because it will have profound long-range consequences for this country.

Substantial Unemployment

"Noting that the aerospace industry already is experiencing 'substantial unemployment,'" the President said the Senate's action "means the loss of at least 150,000 jobs in that and other industries. The President did not elaborate on how he reached his estimate of job losses. Halting the work now, when the SST prototype phase is nearly 50 percent complete, the President said, also "would be a waste of nearly \$700 million of our national resources."

Another wasteful result of the Senate's action, the President said, was that it would cost nearly \$75 million in contract termination penalties to close down the project. The administration's estimate of the cost of terminating the project has been challenged by SST critics in Congress, who contend the cancellation costs may be half that amount.



FROM CAPTIVE FATHER—Letter from Eugen Beihl, hannary West German consul held hostage by Basques, is read by his daughter, Lucia, in San Sebastian, Spain. The note said the captive was well and urged his family: "Be brave."

Kidnapped Consul Sends 2 Messages

MADRID, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Eugen Beihl, the kidnapped West German consul in San Sebastian, has sent a letter and a postcard indicating that he is alive and well. Mr. Beihl's letter to his wife, written in his own hand and his postcard to the West German consul in Bilbao were the first word from him since he was kidnapped on Tuesday night. Mr. Beihl called on his wife, who received the letter in San Sebastian late yesterday, to "have courage and confidence." He was confident himself that all would end well, he wrote. Both postcard and letter, posted in the northern Basque town of Victoria on Friday, arrived yesterday—the third day of the controversial trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas. Police, backed by sweeping emergency powers, continued their hunt today for the kidnappers. (In Paris, the newspaper Le Journal du Dimanche reported today that Mr. Beihl will be tried by Basque nationalists if Javier Izo, one of the 16, is condemned to death.) The paper attributed the threat to a member of the ETA Basque nationalist group interviewed in a village "somewhere in northern Spain."

Ex-GI Says He Saw Calley Killing Unresisting Civilians

By Homer Bigart
FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 6 (NYT).—A hushed court Friday heard a former soldier describe the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai and swear that he saw Lt. William L. Calley Jr. "blow the head off" a woman who tried to rise from a pile of corpses in a ditch. Lt. Calley, accused of premeditated murder in the slaughter of 102 civilians, glared at the witness, 21-year-old Dennis J. Conti. It was the first time that the military court had heard in a vivid narrative that American soldiers had gunned down two groups of unarmed, unresisting women, children and old men who had been rounded up during a sweep through the undefended village on March 16, 1968. Until Friday, testimony relating to the My Lai affair had been almost devoid of emotion. Mr. Conti, the 31st government witness to testify, said he was assigned to operate a mine-detector and was armed with a grenade launcher on the day of the alleged massacre.

Israel Asks U.S. 'Clarification' Of Note on Resuming of Talks

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir told her cabinet today that additional "clarification" of United States commitments would be required from President Nixon before Israel could agree to resume peace talks. She appeared, therefore, to regard the assurances given by the President in a letter delivered Friday as falling short of Israel's demands. Further discussion is to be held between the two governments, a cabinet spokesman said, but Israel's decision to proceed with negotiations is expected to be delayed for at least another two weeks.

Cross Rejoices at Being Back in England

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—James R. Cross, thin and tired but still smiling, stepped onto British soil last night arm-in-arm with the wife who kept faith that he would survive a nightmare, two-month ordeal during the ordeal, went aboard the Canadian plane for the private first moments of their reunion. Mr. and Mrs. Cross and married daughter Susan spent a quiet day at Dorney Wood House today, the country residence near London of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Sir Alec stayed with friends in East Anglia to assure the Cross family of privacy. The Foreign Office has told Mr. Cross, he can have as much time off as he wants, but he is expected to discuss plans for his future diplomatic career shortly. Last night, Mrs. Cross stayed aboard the plane for five minutes. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Trial Told Of Torture Of Basques

By Richard Eder
BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 6 (NYT).—"You have told us about torture, Mr. Abisqueta," thundered Juan Maria Bandres, one of the defense lawyers at the trial of 16 members of ETA, the Basque guerrilla group. "Now tell us: If you were Francisco Izo and under this kind of treatment, would you have admitted killing Inspector Manzanas?" "Of course. Of course, I would have admitted it," Jesus Abisqueta said quietly.

It was at this point, this morning, at the end of a public courtroom session that has no precedent in the history of the Franco regime, that the defense of the accused Basques—six of whom, including Mr. Izo, face death sentences—established the keynote of its case.

Jesus Abisqueta, a slender, self-possessed youth of 21, had spent an hour standing before five military judges seated on a dais above him. He told of police beatings and intimidation, and explained the aims of ETA. (Euzkadi at Azkatasuna—Basque Nation and Freedom.)

In more than 30 years of military trials involving Spain's political resisters, there has been none like the one going on in the redbrick headquarters of the Burgos captaincy-general. It is the first time that the accused have been allowed to present publicly their political program, attack the regime and talk about torture. (Spanish newspapers have reported the trial in considerable detail, but none made any reference today to allegations yesterday of police torture, UPI reported.)

Confessions the Key

The defense lawyers maintain that in all the 5,000 pages of the indictment before the court, the only real evidence against the accused on the charge of killing Police Inspector Meliton Manzanas is contained in the confessions of the accused, allegedly obtained after long sessions of solitary confinement and harsh interrogation, and later repudiated. The young defendants—only two, both priests, are over 30—belong to ETA or cooperated with it. They are fierce nationalists, dreaming of autonomy for a Basque state, and social revolutionaries. ETA has printed and distributed propaganda, set off small bombs, robbed banks to support its work and taken credit for killing Inspector Manzanas, head of political police in the province of Guipuzcoa.

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Refers to Murder Attempt

Huge Crowd Cheers Pontiff As He Describes Trip to Asia



POPE IS HOME—Paul VI blessing thousands who greeted him in St. Peter's Square in Rome yesterday.

700 Sicilians Smuggled to U.S. by Mafia

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Hundreds of Sicilians are being smuggled into the United States through Canada by organized crime "families" in the Northeast seeking cheap labor for Mafia-controlled businesses and recruits for underworld duties, federal law-enforcement officials and immigration authorities said Friday.

In the last 12 months, these sources said, an estimated 700 Sicilians have been transported from Palermo to Montreal and Toronto, then slipped into the United States by car over border backroads not regularly patrolled by immigration officials.

The Long Island newspaper Newsday said Friday that the illegal immigrants, most of them from the town of Carini, near Palermo, paid their own travel expenses and up to \$2,500 for false passports, other identification papers and smuggling arrangements.

Indebted Servants They are put to work by organized crime families here as virtually indentured servants, and face deportation or "worse punishment by the mob" if they refuse, the paper said.

The directors of the Justice Department's organized-crime strike forces for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and the deputy director of the New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service confirmed Friday that the smuggling of Sicilians into the United States is a serious and growing problem.

It is under investigation by U.S. and Canadian immigration authorities and by organized-crime strike forces here and in Buffalo.

90-Day Visas Denis Dillon, director of the Eastern District Strike Force, said the estimate of 700 Sicilians was based on the number of Canadian 90-day visitors' visas that have not been returned to Canadian immigration officials.

"These people have just disappeared, but we have evidence that they've been smuggled into the United States," Mr. Dillon said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Dillon and Daniel Hollman, director of the Southern District Strike Force, cited a "definite connection" between organized crime and the smuggling of Sicilians into the country.

The men are allegedly put to work in pizza parlors and restaurants at low wages and are chosen for specific underworld assignments, according to Mr. Dillon.

NINA RICCI

YEAR-END SALE DAYS

Wednesday, Dec. 9: Collection Models & Furs
Thursday, Dec. 10: Boutique Models, Fabrics, Accessories & Hats.
9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
20 Rue des Capucines.

Burgos Trial Told Basques Were Beaten

Curbs on Defense Eased by Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

Mario Onaindia was hit in the chest. "They threw him on a bed and began questioning him," Mr. Abisqueta related. "He was screaming that he needed a doctor and they told him he was just getting what he deserved."

Mr. Abisqueta told the court, jammed with spectators, journalists and policemen, that at police headquarters he had to run a gauntlet of 30 policemen and was given "a terrible beating."

A lawyer asked him about torture called "the operating table" (the victim's legs are held down on a table while his torso, hanging over the edge without support, is beaten). At that, the presiding judge, Lt. Col. Manuel Ordovas, told the lawyer to go on to something else.

In the first two days of the trial, Col. Ordovas, an elegant, gray-haired man, made frequent denials of the defense lawyers' requests to speak. A protest telegram was sent to Madrid by the lawyers, who are holding daily press conferences, which are reported at length, as is the whole trial, in the Spanish press.

The Burgos trial is the center of major political turmoil in Spain. It has set off a state of emergency in one Basque province and the kidnapping of an honorary German consul. Whatever the government intends to do about the requested death sentences, it has clearly decided that the trial itself should be conducted with unusual latitude, by Spanish standards, for the defense.

It seems likely that Col. Ordovas received instructions to ease up. In any event, the colonel has taken a more gentle attitude to many of the defense's requests and objections. When the 16 lawyers in their black togas rose successively to object to a ruling yesterday and today, the judge submitted glumly.

Although the trial started Thursday, it was only today, when the first of the accused took the stand—the witnesses will come later—that the proceedings came to life.

In Saturday's session, UPI reported, an account of police torture of one of the accused priests was read into the trial record by the investigating magistrate who had prepared the case against the defendants. Col. Ordovas bowed his head, staring at his table, and did not interrupt the reading, UPI said. It gave the summary of the investigating magistrate's report.

After the priests were seized in the same month as Mr. Abisqueta, April of last year—the hands of the oldest defendant, the Rev. Juan Echave Garita-Celaya, 37, were handcuffed "below his knees" and he was forced to bow around while being beaten.

At one point, the priest's legs were strapped on a table top, leaving his torso hanging down. In this position, he was beaten for several hours, until his bladder gave way and he urinated involuntarily.

Later, police beat the priest on his bare feet. Finally, he was hung into a cell, where he lay for about four days, while policemen stood outside jeering at him.

The written statement was signed by the investigating magistrate, who visited the priest in prison, and by the priest himself.

Basques Quiet Down BURGOS, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The Basque areas—where an estimated 70,000 workers were on strike yesterday in protest against the Burgos trial—were reported quiet today, a non-working Sunday.

No further clashes between police and demonstrators were reported in the Gulpuzcoa Province, now under a three-month state of emergency imposed by the Franco government Thursday night.

Protests in Germany FRANKFURT, Dec. 6 (AP).—About 1,200 West German students and Spanish workers paraded peacefully yesterday to the Spanish consulate to protest the Burgos trial.

(In Munich yesterday about 400 German youths and Spaniards made a similar march.)

Swiss Sit-In LAUSANNE, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—About 100 Swiss students and a few Swiss today staged a silent sit-in in the Protestant Cathedral to demonstrate solidarity with the Basque nationalists on trial in Burgos.

Rome March ROME, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Groups of left-wing youths joined Spanish residents last night to march through the city center shouting anti-Spanish government slogans.

Chilean Envoy to France SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6 (AP).—The government of President Salvador Allende announced today the appointment of Pablo Neruda, Nobel prize-winning poet, as Chile's new ambassador to France.

GRES
1, RUE DE LA PAIX
SALE
Every morning
starting
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8



POSTER POLITICS—Top photo shows poster depicting Willy Brandt as a Norwegian major (left) and Walter Ulbricht as a Russian officer. Bottom picture shows one of the posters being removed from a car at an NPD rally.

Bottles, Rocks Pelt NPD Rally Against Brandt East Policy

ESSEN, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP).—Bottles and rocks pelted a caravan of some 100 automobiles taking part in a rightist political rally yesterday, smashing numerous car windows, Essen police reported.

There were no reports of arrests or injuries in the stonings, caused by what police said were indignant residents in several sections of the city.

The caravan was organized by the National Democratic party in connection with the formation of an "operation resistance" against Chancellor Willy Brandt's rapprochement policies with East bloc states.

Police said they confiscated from the rightists five posters picturing Mr. Brandt together with Walter Ulbricht of East Germany.

A concurrent parade by persons protesting the rightist rally took place without incidents, police added.

Brandt in Warsaw WARSAW, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Mr. Brandt arrived today to sign a historic Bonn-Warsaw treaty recognizing Poland's Oder-Neisse border. His visit is the first by a Bonn government chief.

Polish newspapers lavished praise on Mr. Brandt for his opposition to the Nazis in World War II and his "courage" to make a break with his predecessors.

Consul Sends Two Notes

(Continued from Page 1)

decision on the fate of Herr Beihl. ETA is awaiting the outcome of the Burgos trial.

Friday, Mr. de Monzon had said he had received a message from ETA saying Mr. Beihl was in very good health and was being well treated.

Kidnapping Admitted Mr. de Monzon says ETA has admitted kidnapping the consul, Anai-Artas, the Basque aid organization he heads, which is the only contact between the kidnappers and the outside world, was set up 17 months ago.

It was created when emergency measures were taken in Spanish provinces by the Franco government.

Exiled Spanish Basques living on the French side of the Pyrenees around this southwestern French town decided to set up Anai-Artas to aid their compatriots forced to flee from Spain.

Mr. de Monzon has himself been exiled many times.

Former interior minister of Euzkadi, the Basque Republic, in 1933 and 1937, Mr. de Monzon fled from Spain at the end of the civil war in 1939.

He moved to Saint-Jean-de-Luz, just a few miles from the frontier with France, and from San Sebastian, where Mr. Beihl was snatched from his home.

Mr. de Monzon was exiled again during World War II when he was forced to flee the German occupation of France in 1940. He escaped to Africa and later to the United States, where he remained until the end of hostilities. He returned to Saint-Jean-de-Luz after the war.

Anai-Artas has spent about \$10,000 since its foundation to help Basque refugees. The money is raised from local subscriptions.

The organization owns a 12-room house to receive exiles. It also runs a furniture service to help compatriots in need.

Cross, Wife Are Reunited

(Continued from Page 1)

while ministers of the Canadian and British governments waited at the foot of the flight steps before Lt. trade commissioner emerged.

In a choked voice he told groups of newsmen:

"I'm so grateful to be back in England. I never thought I was going to drink a pint of bitter [beer] again."

Wearing a fawn raincoat that hung loosely from his shoulders, Mr. Cross walked slowly down the flight steps with his wife and shook hands with Canada's external affairs minister, Mitchell Sharp, and Britain's minister for trade and industry, John Davies.

Mr. Cross was released by the Quebec Liberation Front Thursday as part of a deal enabling the kidnappers to fly safely from Montreal to Cuba.

Best in Ireland The British trade commissioner plans to rest in Ireland before taking his family to Bern to spend Christmas with the family of British Ambassador Eric Molyneux, with whom his wife stayed during his captivity.

Shortly before the red-and-white Canadian jet brought Mr. Cross home, Minister Sharp gave a news conference praising the Canadian police for saving the life of the British diplomat. Mr. Sharp said he felt the Canadian government's tough attitude toward the terrorists by invoking the War Measures Act had been "fully justified."

Courteously Treated MONTREAL, Dec. 6 (NYT).—James R. Cross said here yesterday before boarding a plane for London that his kidnappers had treated him courteously but had not allowed him to see their faces.

"My captivity gave me a sense of the importance of ordinary things of life," he said. "Living with one's family, talking to friends and breathing fresh air."

He had told Dr. David Costom, his family physician, that he had been under constant guard with guns pointed at him at all times, even when he went to the bathroom.

Long Yule Truce in Vietnam Is Proposed by Sen. Jackson

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., urged today that the usual Christmas truce in Vietnam be extended through January and that the full be used for "intensive efforts" to negotiate a "permanent standstill" cease-fire.

Sen. Jackson, a staunch supporter of the policies of President Johnson and Nixon in Southeast Asia, told a panel on "Meet the Press" that he was offering the proposal for the first time. He had not yet discussed it with the President or Secretary of State William F. Rogers, he said.

Specifically, Sen. Jackson suggested that the holiday cease-fire be extended through Tet, the lunar new year, on Jan. 28.

The time should be used, the Washington senator said, "to take the diplomatic offensive at Paris" to secure a permanent cease-fire.

The proposal has been made before, notably in 1968. Subsequently the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched their massive but abortive Tet offensive, and little was heard about the idea last year.

Minimizing speculation that it may be a dark-horse presidential candidate, Sen. Jackson suggested

that the Democrats might risk defeat with a peace candidate in the next election.

Unless the party combines a liberal domestic policy with a "sensible" defense and foreign policy, "I think we'll be in trouble," he said.

Putting it another way, Sen. Jackson said, "If the Democrats are going to win in 1972, the area of vulnerability is going to be the area of national security."

State Dept. Backs Idea WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Sen. Jackson's proposal won prompt administration support.

A State Department spokesman said Secretary of State Rogers watched the Washington Democrat make the proposal during a television-radio interview. He said the secretary promptly telephoned the senator, congratulating him on the proposal, advising him that it is one the administration "has been considering for some time and adding, 'we intend to pursue it.'"

The North Vietnamese said recently that the United States plans to suggest a prolonged truce over the holidays and denounced the idea. The Viet Cong called Jackson week for three-day cease-fires at Christmas and New Year and a four-day halt to hostilities for Tet. The South Vietnamese government has yet to announce any holiday cease-fire plans.

Ex-GI Tells Court He Saw Calley Killing

First Vivid Account Of My Lai Events

(Continued from Page 1)

launcher. I'll watch that tree line." Lt. Calley and Meadlo (Paul D. Meadlo) stood side by side and fired directly into the people.

"They were bursts of automatic fire and then some single shots. The people just screamed and yelled. I guess they tried to get up too."

"They were pretty well messed up. Lots of heads were shot off and pieces of heads. Pieces of flesh flew off the sides and arms. They were all messed up."

"Meadlo fired a little bit and broke down and started crying and said: 'I can't shoot any more people.'"

"He stuck his weapon into my hands and said, 'Here, you do it.' I said: 'If they're going to be killed, I'm not going to do it. Let Lt. Calley do it.'"

"Meadlo took back his weapon. At that time there was only a few kids standing."

"Lt. Calley killed them one by one. Mr. Conti said he suddenly observed 'five women and six kids' running along the tree line south of the hamlet, and he heard a soldier yell: 'They're getting away, they're getting away.'"

Lt. Calley, he said, yelled: "Get 'em, get 'em, kill 'em."

Mr. Conti said he did not want to kill women and children, so he had waited until the fugitives were some 400 yards distant, beyond the maximum effective range of his weapon, before he fired two rounds into the tree line and then two bursts into the air.

The women and children disappeared, Mr. Conti said, and he did not know what happened to them.

The witness said he went back into the village and had "a smoke and some small talk" with some GIs. Then, he said, he heard some firing on the east side of the village and went out across the rice paddies to investigate.

He said he found Lt. Calley and S. Sgt. David Mitchell "on top of a ditch, firing."

"I moved to the left to see what they were firing at," he testified. "It was a ditch. There were people in the ditch and Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell were firing into the ditch."

"How did you know they were shooting?" Mr. Conti was asked. "I saw the recoil and the muzzle flash," he said. "I see a woman trying to get up. Lt. Calley fired and blew the side of her head off, so I left."

In cross-examination, assistant defense counsel Richard Kay of Cleveland did not directly challenge Mr. Conti's accounts of the mass shootings, but instead spent nearly two hours attacking the character of Mr. Conti.

He brought out that Mr. Conti was a high school dropout with a 10th-grade education and that Mr. Conti was under treatment for a venereal disease at the time of My Lai.

Mr. Conti denied Mr. Kay's charges that he was a "prostitute" in Vietnam and that he had tried to engage a Vietnamese woman in an unnatural sex act during the raid on My Lai.

The military judge, Col. Field W. Kennedy, told the court he had permitted Mr. Meadlo to return to his home in Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday. Col. Kennedy ordered military police to take him into custody after refusing to testify.

But Col. Kennedy said he still intended to refer the matter to the local U.S. attorney with recommendation that Mr. Meadlo be prosecuted for contempt.

that the Democrats might risk defeat with a peace candidate in the next election.

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SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS Always from the latest collections. For sale. Ladies' alterations. CABESSA 123 Rue La Boetie (Tel. 44-17) (Open every day, except Sundays)

Md. Governor in Wreck ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6 (UPI).—Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel suffered head lacerations yesterday when his unmarked state police car, collided with another auto, killing the driver of the second car.

'Severe Losses' for Both In Fierce Cambodia Fight

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Fierce fighting erupted today between government troops and a large Viet Cong force in northeast Cambodia, with "severe losses" reported on both sides.

The high command said tonight that the district headquarters at Peang Chikang, on the north bank of the Mekong River, about 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, was under attack.

A spokesman said air strikes were called into the battle.

Fighting had been going on throughout the day in the area south of Highway Seven, where there was a concentration of several thousand Viet Cong.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, government troops continued their offensive in the U Minh Forest area of the Mekong delta and killed 42 guerrillas in ground action and air strikes.

The United States command said a rescue team found the wreckage of a C-123 transport plane which crashed in central South Vietnam last Sunday.

The U.S. command confirmed that there were two American survivors from the 44 people aboard. It made no mention of the other 42 people on board.

The twin-engine aircraft was carrying 32 Americans and 12 Vietnamese when it was lost.

Viet Cong Kill 5 SAIGON, Dec. 6 (AP).—A Viet Cong terror squad abducted two South Vietnamese Army officers and three soldiers late last night and executed them minutes later, South Vietnamese military headquarters reported today.

Headquarters said the terrorists infiltrated a housing complex, three miles north of Saigon at 11:30 p.m. and kidnapped an army captain, a warrant officer, an enlisted man and two soldiers of the People's Self-Defense Force.

Five minutes later, headquarters

SAIGON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy charged yesterday that numerous refugees in South Vietnam were returning to areas controlled by the Viet Cong because of failures in the Saigon government's programs of assistance to war victims.

The Massachusetts Democrat made the statement as he released the text of a report by the General Accounting Office that was highly critical of the refugee programs and questioned the veracity of the South Vietnamese government's official statistics on refugees.

The report, signed by U.S. Comptroller General Elmer Staats, was prepared for the Senate subcommittee on refugee aid.

The GAO investigation, which was completed in 1969 by the House subcommittee on refugee aid, found that the South Vietnamese government's official statistics on refugees were inflated by as much as 50 percent.

The agency for development, which the South Vietnamese government reported that it had dropped from 1.4 million in 1969 to 2 million in 1970.

But the GAO found that the South Vietnamese government's official statistics on refugees were inflated by as much as 50 percent.

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Coast Guard Officers Arrested in Defector's Case

By Terence Smith

STON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Coast Guard officers closely involved in the decision to grant asylum to a Soviet fishing boat captain, who was relieved of his duties after the results of an investigation, are Rear Adm.

U.S. Told of Ship in Peril

By Tad Szulc

STON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The State Department learned today that a Soviet ship, the *Vigilant*, was in peril in the North Atlantic. The ship was carrying a large number of refugees, and the State Department was urged to provide assistance.

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U.S. Fighting Miscegenation Law in Alabama

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The federal government acted today to challenge the constitutionality of Alabama's law against miscegenation. The law prohibits marriage between whites and Negroes.

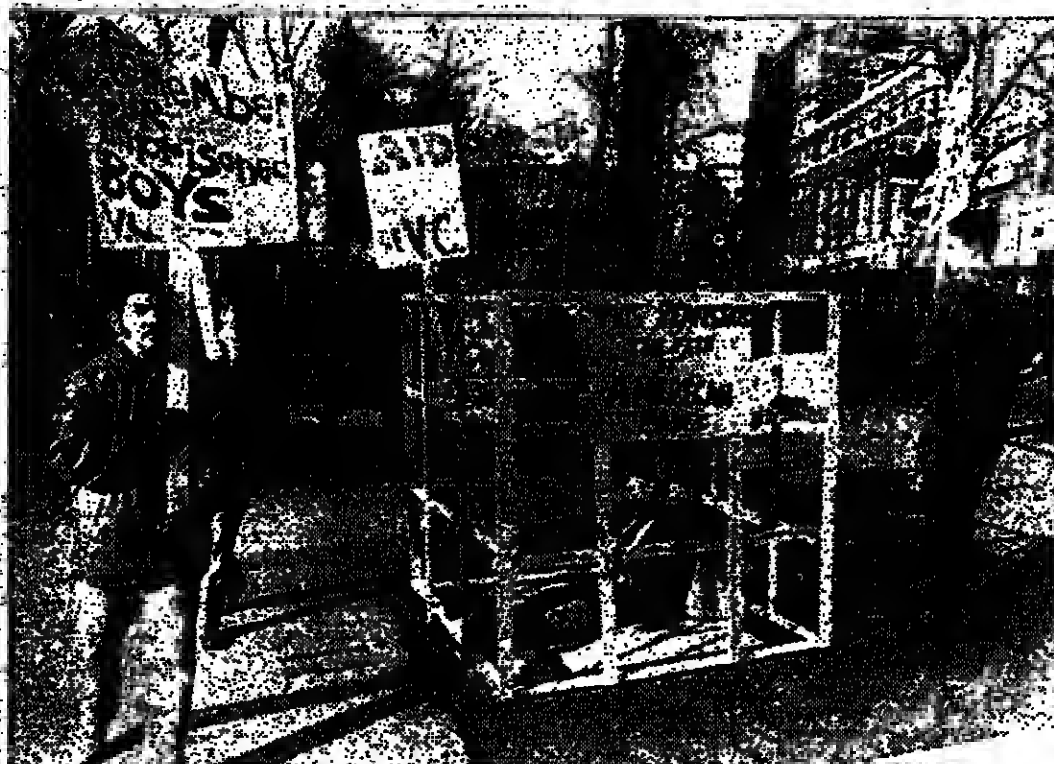
Gallup Poll

Blame for Crime Not the Individual, Society, in U.S.

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
National results and results by key groups in the population:
Which More to Blame for Crime?
Society or Individual?

| Group | Society | Individual |
|----------------------|---------|------------|
| NATIONAL | 58 | 35 |
| College | 63 | 30 |
| High school | 56 | 36 |
| Grade school | 51 | 39 |
| 21-29 years | 66 | 29 |
| 30-49 years | 57 | 35 |
| 50 & older | 55 | 36 |
| Republicans | 57 | 37 |
| Democrats | 61 | 34 |
| Self-identification: | | |
| Very conservative | 44 | 49 |
| Very liberal | 66 | 31 |



PENT-UP ANGER—In Boston, Young Americans for Freedom demonstrate for public support of moves to free Americans held prisoner in Vietnam. Pickets march around a cage containing James Gosselin, of North Quincy, Mass., the bandaged "prisoner."

New Data Sought On Missing Tate Trial Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6 (WP).

Sheriff's officers called a temporary halt yesterday to the air and ground search for Ronald Hughes, missing defense attorney in the Sharon Tate murder trial.

A spokesman said investigators planned to seek more information from persons who were in the San Fernando Valley area north of here at the time Mr. Hughes, 35, was last seen nine days ago.

Mr. Hughes' disappearance has stymied the 24-week-old trial, although Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older has appointed Maxwell S. Keith as co-counsel to represent Leslie Van Houten, Mr. Hughes' client. Mr. Keith has read 13,000 pages of testimony.



Ronald Hughes
... still missing.

N.Y. Show Policed As Johnny Cash Receives Threats

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Twenty-five policemen guarded singer Johnny Cash's dressing room Friday night as he performed at Madison Square Garden after two anonymous telephone calls Thursday said Mr. Cash would be bombed or shot.

The Nashville, Tenn., police department sent five officers to accompany Mr. Cash on his trip to New York, where he appeared with his wife, June Carter, before 25,000 persons.

In Nashville Friday James Earl Ray, 34, was accused of trying to extort \$200,000 from Mr. Cash by means of a threatening letter. He already is charged with attempting to extort \$100,000 from Nashville banker William F. Barthman.

Lettuce Strike in California Puts Defiant Chavez in Jail

By Steven V. Roberts

SALINAS, Calif., Dec. 6 (NYT).—Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, was cited for contempt of court Friday after he refused to call off a nationwide boycott of lettuce produced by growers who do not have contracts with his union.

Superior Court Judge Gordon Campbell sentenced Mr. Chavez to ten days in the Monterey County jail for violating an injunction prohibiting the boycott. He also gave the Mexican-American labor leader an indefinite sentence, to run until he actually tells boycott organizers to halt their campaign.

Mr. Chavez vowed to defy the court. As he was being led off to jail he told his followers, "Boycott the hell out of them." The jailing of Mr. Chavez is the latest episode in a bitter and violent dispute that has shaken the Salinas Valley for four months.

Last summer the farm workers' committee won a victory by gaining labor contracts with most of the state's grape growers in the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Chavez then announced he would shift his battle to unionize farm workers to Salinas, where the International Brotherhood of Teamsters signed

contracts with most of this area's lettuce growers. Mr. Chavez protested that the teamsters had signed "sweetheart" contracts and that farm workers should be represented by his union. In late August he called a strike and boycott to force the growers to sign with him.

Three major growers accounting for 15 percent of the crop did sign, but the rest resisted. They brought suit against the farm workers and on Sept. 14, the courts ruled that Mr. Chavez was leading an illegal strike because it involved a jurisdictional dispute between two unions.

On Oct. 6, Bud Antle, Inc., which grows about 8 percent of the valley's lettuce, obtained an injunction prohibiting the farm workers from continuing their strike and boycott until the original case was settled. Judge Campbell refused to stay the injunction pending appeal unless the union posted a bond of \$275 million to protect Antle against damages.

It was that injunction that Mr. Chavez is now accused of violating. He is now accused of violating the injunction.

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Media in Germany Accused Of Distorting News of U.S.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 6 (AP).—James E. Johnstone, retiring as head of the busiest U.S. consulate general this month, accused American and West German news media yesterday of irresponsible, one-sided and distorted reporting to give a wrong picture of the United States of America.

In an interview with the U.S. forces daily newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Johnstone was quoted as saying that German newspapers and television "devote more space and time to American problems, especially Vietnam and civil rights, than is necessary. And that also includes the Stars and Stripes and AFN (the American Armed Forces Network in Europe). All of them reflect a distorted picture of what is really going on in the United States and Vietnam."

Mr. Johnstone leaves Frankfurt this month after 5 1/2 years here. He joined the U.S. Foreign Service 35 years ago and is to become president of the State Department's Federal Credit Union in Washington next year.

The newspaper quoted him as saying, "The Stars and Stripes and AFN... give AP and UPI (Associated Press and United Press International) stories headlines which are detrimental to the United States. They do not act in a responsible manner."

Mr. Johnstone added, "Someone in authority should weigh these factors in regard to the United States interests."

"But... I'm not talking about censorship," he added. In an effort to back up his accusations, the consul general cited this example, "Last week I watched on German TV a report on American soldiers in Vietnam. The report showed soldiers smoking marijuana in a circle. An impression was created that this was tolerated."

4 Held in Cairo, Ill., After Deputy Is Shot

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 6 (UPI).

Four black men were held today on charges of attempted murder after a shooting fray last night in which a white special deputy sheriff was seriously wounded.

The deputy, Lloyd Boserick, 38, underwent six hours of surgery and was described as in fair condition. Police said he had been shot in the stomach by a high-powered rifle. The trouble began over picketing as part of a 20-month Negro boycott of white business establishments.

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In Santa's Bag: \$81,000 in Loot

MUNICH, Dec. 6 (Reuters).

—Santa Claus walked through the crowds in a department store here up to the head cashier's office—and held him up for 300,000 marks (about \$81,000).

The staff thought it was a joke, police said, but Santa pulled a gun and told them, "I'm not joking" and took off with his sack full of money.

Dozens of Santas were in Munich's central shopping area. Police searched every one of them but without finding the loot.

U.S. Students Raise Funds To Hire Dismissed Teacher

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 6 (AP).

Students at West Chester State College didn't like it last spring when the school dismissed Dr. Michael Kay, a history instructor. So they decided to pay his salary themselves.

Using money from a student dance, a rock concert, a bake sale and contributions, they started a fellowship. They hope to pay Dr. Kay \$12,500 a year to keep him around.

Last week, they gave him a \$2,000 first installment. "I feel the effort here is one of tremendous significance, locally, regionally and nationally," Dr. Kay said.

Committee Evaluation
West Chester students set up the Kay Fellowship fund last April after a college evaluation committee recommended that Dr. Kay's contract not be renewed. It did not specify why.

Under terms of the fellowship, the 42-year-old Australian-born instructor will hold at least four lectures a year at the school and on other college campuses and also teach at least one course at a free university near the campus.

The students say that they will turn over monthly whatever they have raised to Dr. Kay. Dr. Kay predicted that the action would prompt students at other colleges to help fund professors who are dismissed because of their political views.

The American Association of University Professors has recommended that West Chester reinstate Dr. Kay, who describes himself as a philosophical radical.

Dr. Kay said that the courses he would teach at West Chester will deal with the problems of the United States. "We will examine and analyze the social, political and economic problems of this country through both the present and historical perspective," he said.

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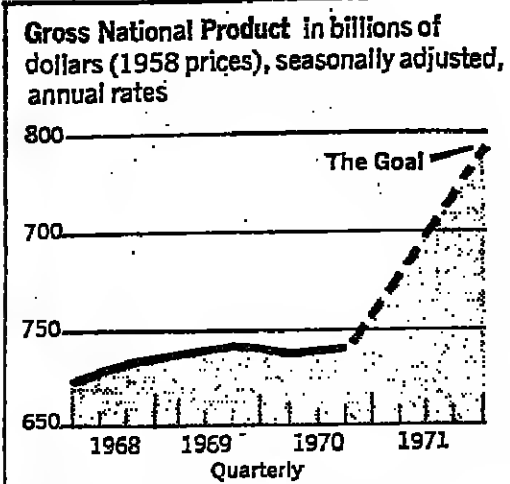
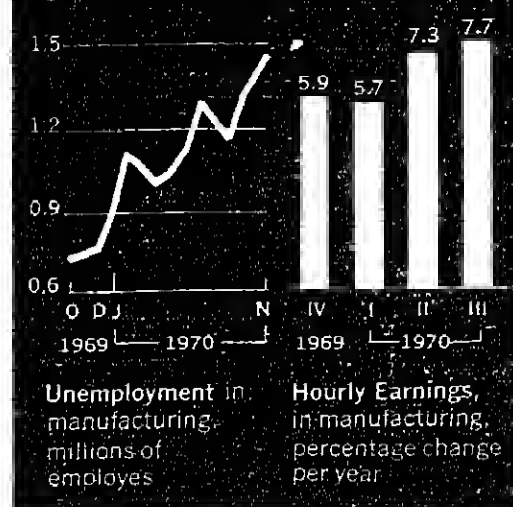


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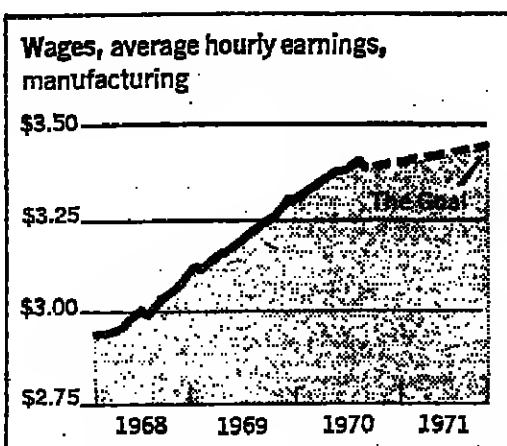
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Economic Paradox: How the White House Hopes to Resolve It

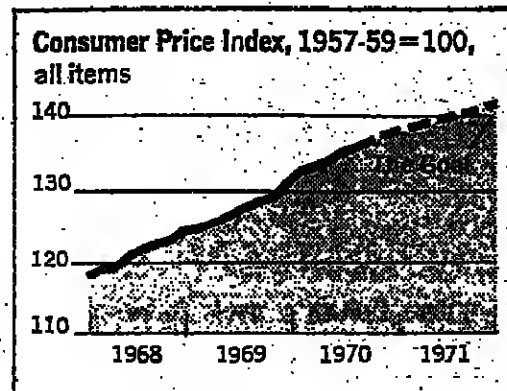
Despite the sharp increase in unemployment, wages are still going up exceptionally rapidly.



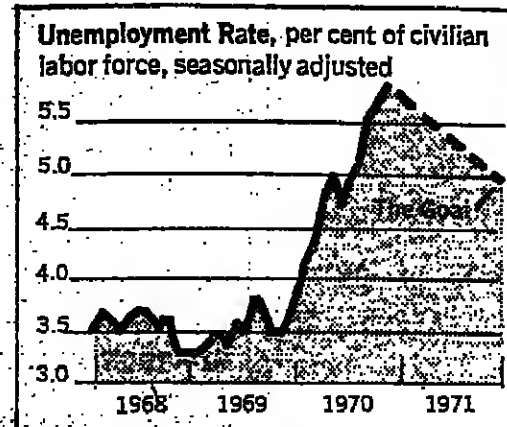
The President plans to create rapid economic growth...



And slow the rise in wages...



To put a rein on inflation...



And drive down unemployment.

Kissinger and Nixon Decide Most U.S. Defense Issues

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT).—For all practical purposes, Sen. J. William Fulbright charged last week, the Defense Department is "taking over the primary role in our foreign policy now," especially on matters dealing with Southeast Asia.

Nonsense, retorted Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Relations between the Pentagon and the State Department have "never been better," he said.

The exchange between the Arkansas Democrat, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the defense secretary, an exchange that at times became uncom- monly acid and personal, was triggered by the administra- tion's recent heavy bombing strikes in North Vietnam and

First Among Equals?

Has the Pentagon become first among equals in the forming of foreign policy? Is its influence now greater than before? At first blush, the answer would seem obvious: Yes.

Had not the military for years urged that they be permitted to attack Communist supply and troop concentrations in Cambodian sanctuaries, which finally was permitted last spring?

Had they not recommended

heavy air strikes against sup- ply build-ups at North Vietna- me's bases leading into the Ho Chi Minh trail complex in Laos, which were sanctioned for brief periods in May and again last month?

And had they not long pleaded for permission to send raiders into North Vietnam to attempt to rescue some of the hundreds of American POWs there?

But the matter is more complicated than it would appear. In the Nixon administration, senior officials agree, the key man under the President in the decisional process on foreign affairs is Henry A. Kissinger, the head of the National Security Council. By dint of intellect and forcefulness of personality, Mr. Kissinger is regarded as by all odds the principal architect of American foreign policy.

Kissinger Decides

"While the Pentagon and State Department often urge or oppose various questions of action for tactical reasons, Mr. Kissinger, and ultimately the President, tend to decide things for strategic reasons," one long-time planner said.

Thus, the Cambodian opera- tion is seen by some as aimed primarily at convincing Hanoi and Moscow that the United States was willing to get un- predictably tough, with a view to convincing the North not to try to take advantage of the situation when American troop withdrawals from Vietnam markedly weaken the defenses there, and to convince the Russians that they should not count on remaining unopposed if they increase their direct military involvement in the Middle East.

And the two heavy air strikes, beyond their obvious tactical objectives, would also appear aimed at increasing the credi- bility of the President's threat to Hanoi that if it becomes tempted to step up its rocketing of cities in the South, or to move large forces through the Demilitarized Zone, both of which the United States warned two years ago must not happen if the bombing halt was to en- dure, then it should expect major air attacks on the North.

In effect, some officials privately admit, the two air strikes conducted by hundreds of American fighter-bombers represent a decision for a "selective, limited" resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam in response to Hanoi's "selected and limited" violations of the so-called understandings of 1968.

Little Influence

"The Pentagon can suggest till it's blue in the face, but unless there's real receptivity at the White House, it gets absolutely nowhere," one diplomat said. "And as for influence, neither Mr. Laird nor his top staff are more than a pale carbon copy of Mr. McNamara and his head."

Robert S. McNamara was secretary of defense under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Contrary to what might be expected, it was Mr. Laird who, for budgetary and domestic political reasons, urged that 20,000 American troops be cut from American force levels in Western Europe. Secretary of State William P. Rogers stoutly opposed the move because he feared it might undermine allied confidence and lead to a snowballing of troop cuts throughout the Western alliance. Mr. Rogers won.

And in the Middle East, time and again the State Department prevailed on the types and num- ber of weapons that should be provided to Israel, arguing that strict assessments of military requirements were less impor- tant than building Israel's confi- dence so that it might be persuaded to give peace talks a real chance.

What is missed by the Ful- bright assertion, one official said, "is not that the Pentagon now has inordinate influence on our foreign policy, but rather that the administration is itself more inclined to a hard-line bias in its decision-making."

Nixon Asks Growth, 'Restrain'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Pres- ident Nixon, whose Repub- lican party undoubtedly lost some votes in the recent election because of widespread public concern about the state of the economy, has had up his sleeve for weeks a set of pol- icies that will very likely make the economy look a good deal better in most respects a year from now.

Last week, he began to dis- close those cards. He made clear that the government's role—so long aimed at holding back demand and spending and output—will now be on a strongly expansionary tack,

with more jobs as a primary goal.

But Mr. Nixon also, in two ways, revealed his concern about the monkey wrench that could spoil the plan. This is the con- tinued strong rise of prices, and particularly wages, despite all the painful restraint, slowdown and unemployment that the economy has been going through for the purpose of slowing inflation.

These were the developments: In a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, the President was more explicit than before on the expansionary nature of fiscal (government spending and tax- ing) and monetary (money and credit) policies that will be fol-

lowed from now on, though he did not set specific targets for the economy.

Growth Urged

● In Washington, it was dis- closed that some of his most influential advisers were urging as the aim of policy an excep- tionally rapid growth of the economy next year—a rise of 8 percent in the last quarter of 1971 over the last quarter of 1970, which would be about twice as fast as both in a nor- mally prosperous year. If achieved, this would begin reducing unemployment during 1971.

● The Council of Economic

Advisers issued the administra- tion's second "inflation alert," which criticized more directly than before recent specific private price or wage decisions but also labeled the continued strong rise in wages generally as "the major concern."

● The President disclosed in his NAM speech that he was taking direct government action in one area, oil, and he threatened action in another, construction wages, in an effort to influence private behavior in the market place.

What the President did not say was important, too. Once again, he stayed firmly away from any kind of government standards, or "guidelines," for private wage and price decisions. In general terms he once again appealed for "restraint" and linked that with the sugar plum everyone wants.

the council made a n- lament about wages, ing that wages have this year, despite une at a rate of about which includes monu the report said:

"One of the best facts about the Amer- ican economy is the long- run for prices on the av at about the same; labor costs on the; any aberrations, price level tends to excess of wage in productivity increas- tivity cannot be co long to rise more t percent per year, a rate will probably during the next means that a contri increase of employe tion per hour of 7 year would commit to a continuing i of about 4 percent.

The inflation ale if everyone tried with the large wa did not exist, won- tion will go on end

This was an expe- President's dilemma too successful "gan- slowing the econom- ed last week with that unemployment- to 5.8 percent of the well above the 3.5 p he took office and more than he or wanted or expecte, been the chief cau- concern.

Inflation

And yet wages h- izing just as if un- did not exist. Fu wages, prices hav rise, though the Pre- ed out accurately ti of inflation is a li than at its peak of

To Paul Samuelso Prize-winning econ- improvement in th- ures has been "on- of the expert." Co- sumers know that are continuing to g-

In any case, v- President could wage-price dilemma was 'clearly ready risk of pumping t up again. And it with assurance that only starts to exp unemployment w- though not in th- months.

The President cou- decision in the kn- some things, at le- ready clearly bette- the public alarm of months.

Market Rec

The stock market- ered solidly from l- cline that reached in the dizzying su- May, and it rose aga- Interest rates are cl- way down from the year peak. Last w- erment cut the m- on mortgages; insu- Federal Housing Ad- some major banks- on their consumer public utility bond- the lowest rate in 11

The President's- lieve in their h- whether business are general appeals for- not, the long per- low will be doing- prices and wages ne- as the economy expe-

The President is- give it a try. His bu- relatively expansion- izable deficit, and that Arthur F. Burn- man of the Federe- Board, has assured- "the independent- serve System will p- for the increasing needs of the econo-

Almost everyone l- sion. The only tra- be if the long per- dition turned out b- inflation problem at- as before.

Little Political Rancor

Lame-Duck 91st Mixes Lethargy, Legislation

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Be- cause a Democratic liberal—Rep. Richard Bolling of Mis- souri—refused to return from a vacation in the French West Indies, a bill to create a con- sumer protection agency died last week in the House Rules Committee by a 7-to-7 vote.

In the Senate, the doves lost a parliamentary opportunity to detach the popular loan pro- gram for Israel from an ad- ministration package that includes a controversial aid re- quest for Cambodia. This would have left the Cambodian pro- posal to fare not too certain- ly on its own. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., who had been urged to offer an amend- ment that would attach Israeli assistance to the foreign aid bill, was delivering a speech in St. Louis and there was no other senator present who was will- ing to offer the amendment.

In different ways, the two incidents reflect the mood of the post-election, lame-duck session of Congress. The members generally are weary to the point of indifference about the legislative business, and lethargic to the point that Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the majority leader, frequently has encountered difficulty in pick- ing out legislation the senators are willing to consider.

Yet, the lame-duck session is not turning into a "disaster," as had been freely predicted by Hugh Scott, the Senate Repub- lican leader, and Sen. Man- field. Despite the acrimony of the recent political campaign, there has been little political rancor.

Appropriations

With the exception of a com- promise farm bill, left over from the pre-election session, not one major piece of legislation has been passed by Congress since it returned Nov. 16. With the fiscal year more than five months old, Congress has yet to complete action on five major appropriations bills.

Despite the prevailing lethargy, there were bursts of legislative activity. In one of their vic- tories over the Appropriations Committee, Senate liberals and moderates, with some help from Southern Democrats, succeeded in defeating the administra- tion's request for \$290 million to build two prototypes of the supersonic transport. The House passed a comprehensive, \$2.4 billion housing bill after reject- ing a far more modest admin- istration substitute. The mea- sure now goes to conference with the Senate, which passed a more ambitious bill. If noth- ing else, the two actions in- dicated that Congress was mov- ing to the left on domestic issues—a trend that undoubt- edly will continue in the new Con- gress.

As if to demonstrate that

Congress was intent on shifting priorities to the domestic front, the once-conservative Senate Appropriations Committee, ig- noring administration requests for restoration of House reduc- tions, cut an additional \$338 million from the Defense Ap- propriations bill. That brought the \$68.4 billion bill \$2.3 billion below what the administration had requested.

To compound the wounds, the Senate committee attached a restriction prohibiting the Pres- ident from using the defense funds to introduce ground com- bat troops into Cambodia, thus reviving the Cooper-Church amendment, which the admin- istration had opposed.

In its weariness, basically all that Congress wants to do is clean up essential business—in particular, the appropriations bills—and then adjourn before Christmas.

Two Weeks

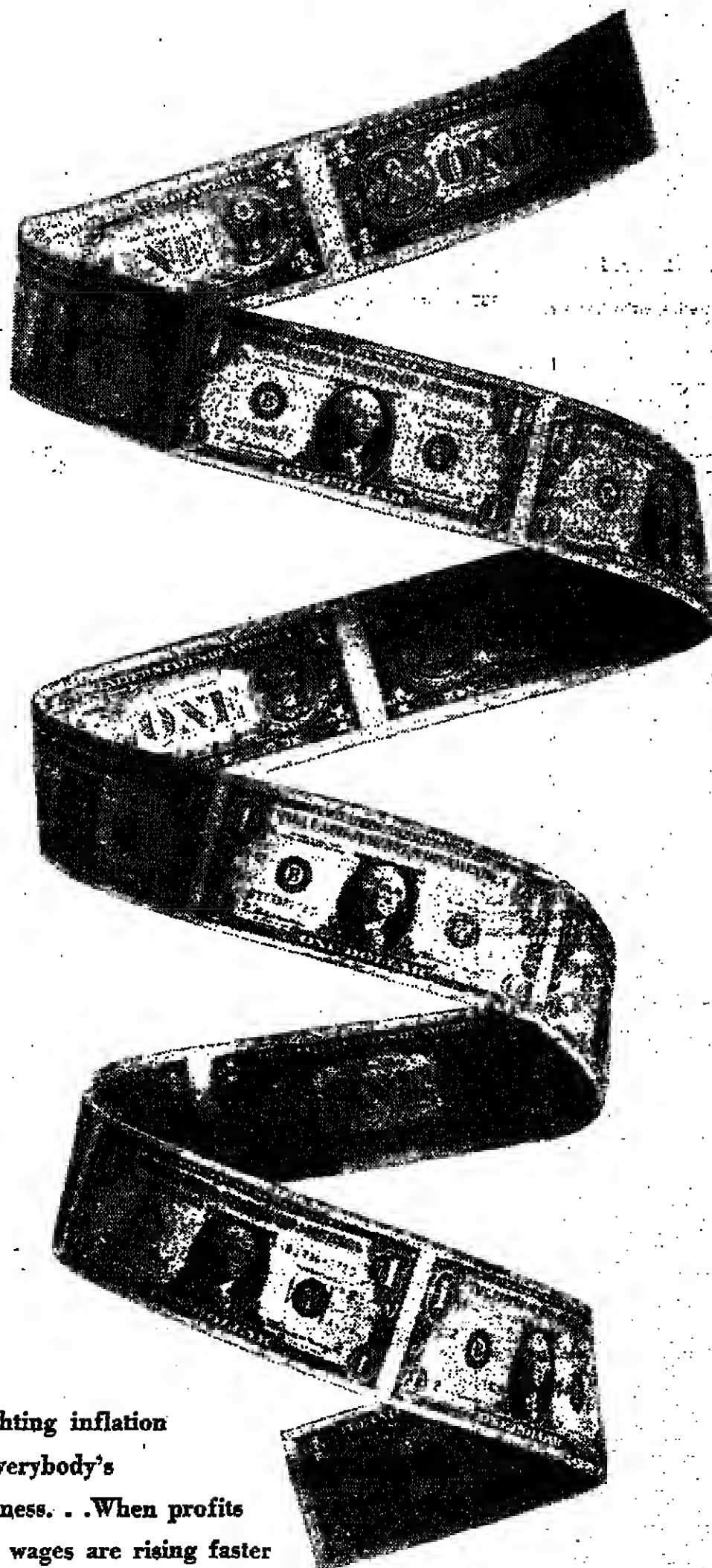
With only two weeks left be- fore the adjournment target date, some high-priority mea- sures already were dropping by the wayside. Rep. William Col- mer, D., Miss., chairman of the House Rules Committee, appar- ently has succeeded in bottling up the Senate-passed bill that would give anti-discrimination enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Com- mission. Another landmark piece of social legislation—the would establish federal super- vision over occupational safety standards—was in danger of dying in a Senate-House conference committee.

Adjournment rushes always play into the hands of the op- position, and that seems to be what was happening to welfare reform, the centerpiece of the administration's legislative pro- gram. The administration and Senate liberals were engaged in a last-minute effort to work out a compromise and thus salvage the reform measure, but the effort seemed to come too late. It will probably be Dec. 14 be- fore the Senate Finance Com- mittee can report a welfare re- form bill to the Senate floor, and then it will be tied in with Social Security increases and a restrictive trade bill. With that legislative tangle, the opposition should have no difficulty in talking the bill to death in the closing days of Congress.

When the 91st Congress finally adjourns, its legislative record will not be as bad as the administration may claim, or as good as the Democrats un- doubtedly will claim. And per- haps there is a beneficial aspect in closing on a note of wear- iness. At this point, both sides seem too tired to quarrel with each other, and that at least should make it easier for them to re-establish some kind of a working relationship when the new Democratic Congress re- turns in January.

'Fighting inflation is everybody's business. . . When profits and wages are rising faster than productivity, prices will also be rising.'

—President Nixon.



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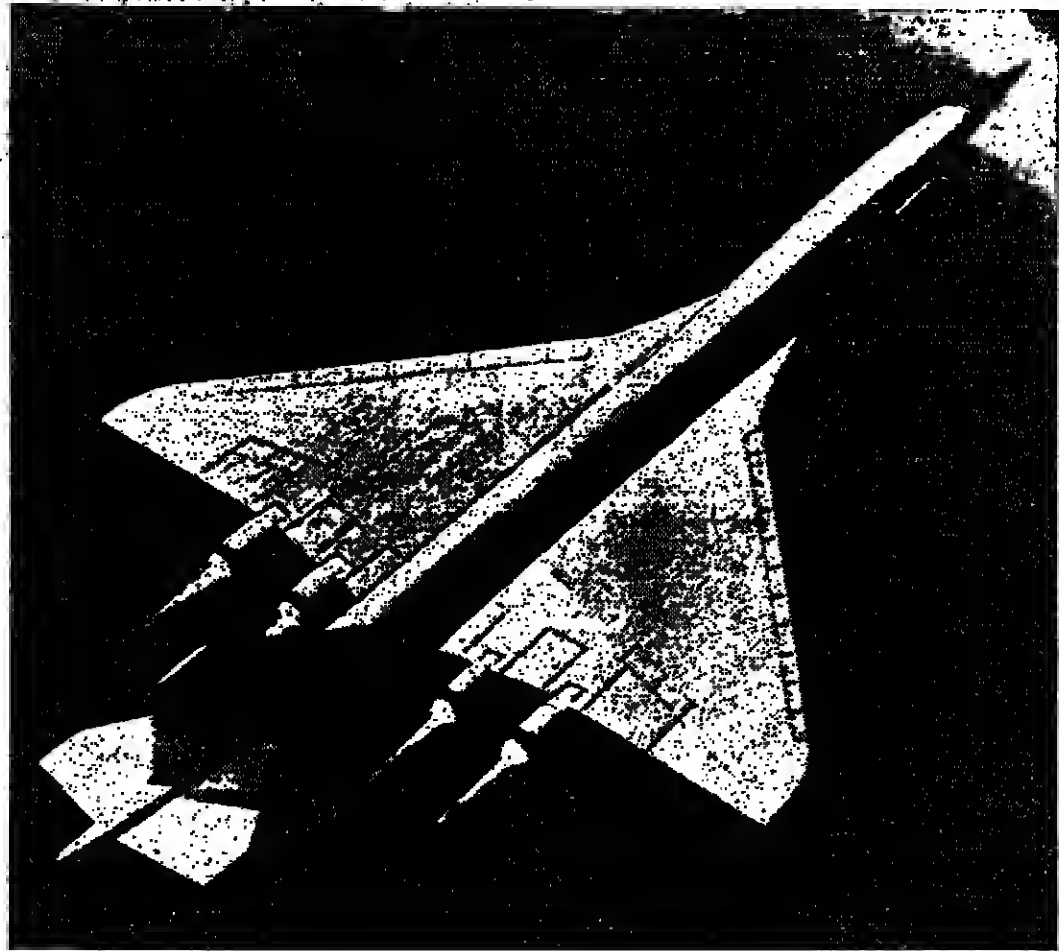
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Senate Lowers Boom on Bid For \$290 Million for the SST

By Richard Wilton
NEW YORK (NYT).—At the Boeing Company's mammoth plants in Seattle, Wash., the last two years have been a seldom-relieved run of depressing news: Loss of the contest to build a new supersonic bomber, disappointing sales of the new 747 jumbo jet and abrupt shrinkage of work on a curtailed Apollo moon program.

On Thursday, the work force of 45,000, down from more than 100,000 in 1968, arrived on the job in a tense mood, but still optimistic that the expected word from Washington would be, for a change, good news. It did not work out that way.

Early in the afternoon, the company president, T. W. Wilson, got on the public-address system and somberly announce-

ed that the Senate, splitting with the House, had voted to kill the supersonic transport, or SST.

'A Bombshell'

Said a company spokesman later: "It was a bombshell." Specifically, the 53-41 Senate vote deleted from an overall Department of Transportation budget a \$290 million appropriation to press on with the building of two SST prototype planes. The issue now goes to a House-Senate conference, where SST proponents hope to salvage enough money—perhaps \$100 million or more—to enable the program to limp along at a slower pace.

But Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., who engineered the Senate action, appeared con-

fident that the momentum built up against the SST would ensure its end.

The SST, designed to carry just under 300 passengers at 1,800 miles an hour (about 400 miles faster than the French-British Concorde and Russian Tu-144 now undergoing test flights), has been in trouble before in the decade since the government advanced the first installment of an anticipated \$1.3 billion investment in its development.

It came close to disaster in 1968, when Boeing ran into horrendous technical difficulties with the swing-wing design that had won it the initial competition. Boeing saved the project by switching to the conventional fixed-wing approach, which has been going very well technically. But never has the plane seemed so close to oblivion as it does now.

The Senate vote was also, however, a triumph for many forces. Chief among them were conservationists, who had warned of threats to the environment, and political figures, who sought the conservationists' argument and also questioned the order of national priorities.

For many months, the anti-SST groups have charged that the SST would spread atmospheric pollution, could cause cataclysmic climatic changes and would bombard the world's population with sonic booms and objectionable subsonic noise during take-offs. They also contended that it was shocking to pour money into what they considered a transportation fiasco when those funds were urgently needed to help relieve social distress. And they marshalled an impressive group of economists to deride the argument of pro-SST forces that sacrifice of the SST market would cause serious economic damage, particularly by undermining the United States balance-of-payments position.

Long-Range Danger

The Senate vote was a shocker for many government and other figures, who fear that erosion of the nation's leadership in aviation would present a long-range danger to U.S. power and prosperity. But SST advocates were also bitter about some of the arguments presented by SST opponents.

They pointed to the opposition's warnings of sonic booms, though the Administration had pledged to ban flights over land.

They objected to statements that the SST would generate as much sound as 50 sonic jets on take-off; acoustical experts, they claimed, said the human ear would hear nothing like such a racket, and they charged that the statement was deliberately intended to mislead the public. They cited the alarms raised over the SST as a threat to the world's climate; reputable scientific groups had minimized most of the threats, they claimed, and research was under way on the others.

4,500 Layoffs

If the SST is canceled, it will mean loss of almost \$1 billion in government outlays—and another 4,500 layoffs at Boeing. A lower, compromise appropriation, would keep the project alive—though a lower appropriation would mean higher costs in the end and a delay in passenger service from the scheduled 1978 date to 1980 or later.

Some observers think the Senate vote might have gone differently if the White House and the industry had responded earlier and more vigorously to the concern of the determined anti-SST coalition. On Wednesday, the day before the big vote, the pro-SST Senate bloc put through amendments providing a legal ban on boom-producing flights over land and a legal requirement that SSTs be as quiet at airports as subsonic jets.

That was much too late to stop the anti-SST avalanche.

Unions Demand 20% Pay Raises

High-Living Swedes Hit by Inflation

By Don Cook

STOCKHOLM.—Up here in the most affluent of Europe's affluent societies, they central-heat the downtown sidewalks in winter to clear them of snow.

But the housewife who uses them on her way to market pays \$5 a pound for beefsteak.

New apartment buildings have suction systems to whisk away all waste and trash.

But when the apartment dwellers spend an evening on the town, they must figure on 60 cents to \$1 for a glass of beer and up to \$3 for a gin and tonic. A good round of smorgasbord in a decent place runs \$5, without drinks, coffee, tips or taxes.

Inflationary Spiral

Those are day-to-day pocket-book indicators of one of the worst inflationary spirals in Sweden's well-run history.

With the highest cost of living in Europe, Stockholm ranks No. 1 on the UN index of expensive cities. And it's getting worse steadily.

As a result of a new series of emergency tax measures intended to dampen consumer demand, prices are going up on gasoline, fuel oil, wines and liquor, home appliances, passenger cars, various consumer durable goods and electricity bills.

To cope with such tax demands, Sweden can boast a per capita income of \$3,570—the highest in Europe. Next comes Denmark with \$3,110, Norway, \$2,800; France, \$2,530; West Germany, \$2,200; Belgium, \$2,160, and Britain, \$1,950.

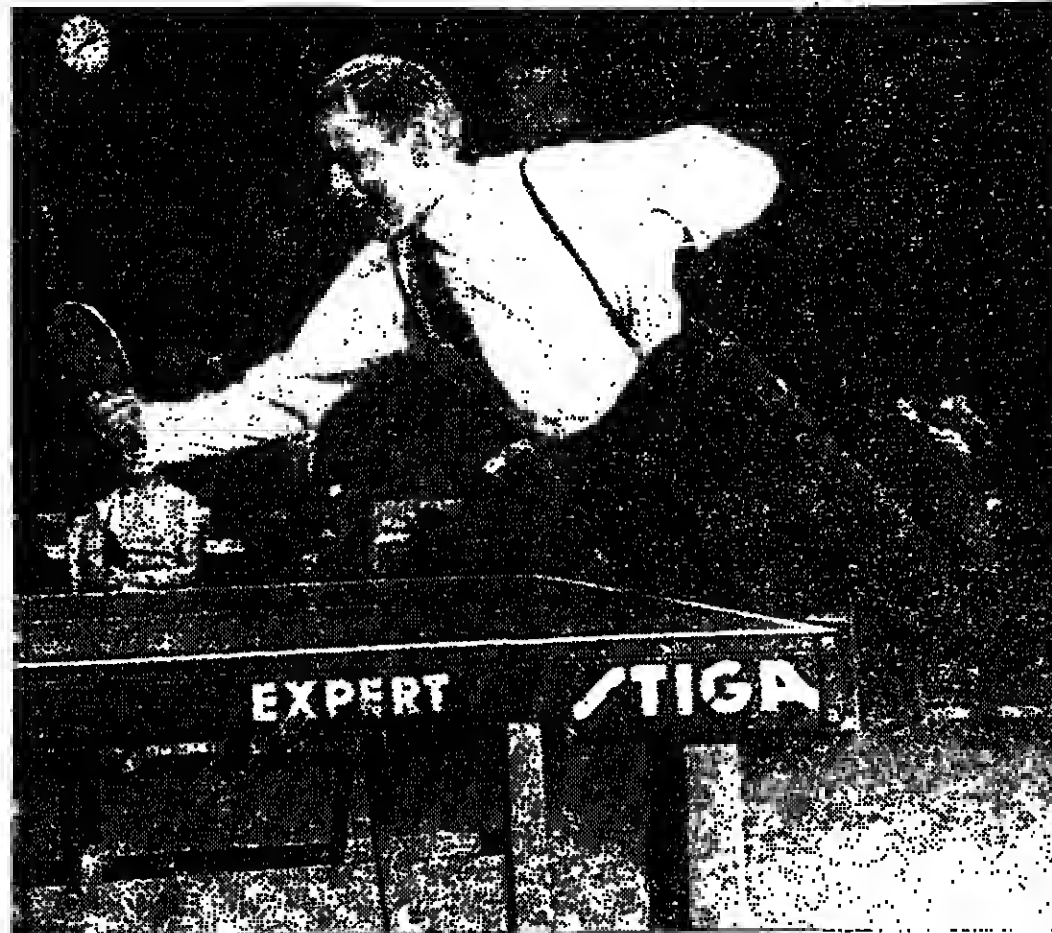
Sweden's per-capita income is second only to the U.S. average of \$3,680 as figured by the U.S. Commerce Department.

A good, average upper-middle-class salary in Sweden, for a supermarket manager, for example, is about \$8,500. In the United States, the salary for a similar job would be about 50 percent higher.

'Price Freeze'

The emergency tax measures, announced in mid-October and designed to provide an estimated \$370 million in additional government revenue, were accompanied by a legal "price freeze" until March, 1971.

The only trouble is that nobody really believes that a price freeze can be effective when



Swedish Premier Olaf Palme does some fancy footwork at recent table tennis tournament in Halmstad. Some critics think his steps against inflation were too late.

such a wide variety of purchase taxes are going up and when Sweden must inevitably respond to outside price fluctuations for many imported and raw materials.

Under these conditions, national wage negotiations have just opened between the trades union congress and the employers' confederation.

The unions are demanding a 20 percent across-the-board increase for all of Swedish labor during the next two years. The employers calculate that wages will be going up automatically anyway, on a cost-of-living basis, by 18 percent in 1971 and 6 percent more in 1972.

Traditionally, the Social Democratic government, which has been in power in Sweden for 40 years, leaves negotiations strictly to the unions and employers. But this time there is a pressure from economic and conservative forces for government ac-

tion to check a new round of wage increases, along with action already taken on the price freeze.

Any way the Swedish situation is looked at right now, it is close to an economic mess. Not only has the inflationary wage-price-wage spiral gotten out of hand, but also the balance-of-payments deficit has approached \$200 million—about three times more than forecast for 1970. And Swedish industry is finding itself in increasing competitive difficulties on the world markets, due to inflation at home and rising raw material prices.

Among the emergency measures taken by the government to combat inflation is a doubling of the present payroll tax paid by employers on each employee—from 1 percent to 2 percent. But the steel industry's profit margin last year was barely 2 percent due to rising

costs, so the industry now asserts that the government is about to wipe out its profits entirely with the payroll tax increase.

Most Swedes think that Premier Olaf Palme waited too long before taking emergency budget measures to crack down on inflation, which has been building up since spring and summer. But Mr. Palme had an election coming up in September, his first since he succeeded Tage Erlander as premier in October, 1969. He therefore shied away from unpopular measures.

But Mr. Palme is in no real political danger, for the Communist members of parliament will not vote against him, and there is not enough cohesion or leadership among the various centerist and conservative parties to provide an alternative government.

By Los Angeles Times

Lufthansa

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We fly to:

Argentina, Australia, Bulgarija, Belgique, Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Ceskoslovensko, Chile, Colombia, Danmark, Ecuador, Egypt, España, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Great Britain, Hellás, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italia, Jamaica, Japan, Jugoslavija, Kenya, Kuwait, Liban, Libia, Mauritius, México, Nederland, Nigeria, Norge, Österreich, Pakistan, Perú, Portugal, România, Saudia Arabia, Schweiz, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Sverige, Syrie, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisie, Türkiye, Uganda, Uruguay, United States

and, of course,
Germany.



Civis Americanus Sum

Two bureaucratic blunders have awakened new interest in those essentially nationalist concepts: asylum and citizenship. One was tragic: A Lithuanian, seeking asylum on a United States Coast Guard cutter, was forced, through a mixture of State Department and Coast Guard bungling, back to the Soviet vessel he had sought to flee. The other, in the upshot, was almost farcical: Yehudi Menuhin, the great violinist, was threatened with the loss of his American nationality because he had accepted honorary Swiss citizenship. The secretary of state promptly and correctly apologized to the musician.

Both asylum and citizenship have their roots deep in the past. One can be traced to the idea of sanctuary, whether in a Polesian city or refuge or a medieval church; the other had its origins in the ceremonies that made a youth, or even a stranger, a full participant in the rights and privileges of the tribe. Both have been vastly transmuted by the growth of national states and ideologies. They retain a certain mystic quality, but essentially they have come to signify the acceptance by the world at large that every nation-state has certain evils, which many may seek to flee, and certain virtues which he may want to share. This represents a kind of global recognition of the idea of free association.

The idea, needless to say, is still sharply curtailed at many levels and confused at many more. The list, posted on the Western side of the Berlin wall, of those who died trying to leap over that wall, is one

indication of the idea's limitation; the fact that the Americans who have allegedly been seen in the ranks of the Viet Cong would probably be executed after capture is another. Dual Israeli-American citizenship is a lively reminder of persisting confusions; so is the plight of those Asians with British passports, pressured out of Africa into limbo. And there are many more confusions. To Paul of Tarsos, the title "Civis Romanus" meant that he could be executed by Caesar's court in Rome, rather than by a provincial court in Cassarea. To many Americans, "Civis Americanus" means the right to appeal from the American courts to a law they hold to be higher. A few children in school, for example, refuse to pledge allegiance to the flag and the republic for which it stands, because they consider the words, "with liberty and justice for all," hypocritical rather than inspirational. So some educators are trying to alter the pledge to "seeking liberty and justice for all."

The questioning of the content of national concepts is valuable, even if too often uninformed, in the sense of having too little that is positive to relate with purely negative criticism. And to the critics it might be pointed out that there are many, many citizens of other countries, who have been persistently and exclusively indoctrinated with the evils of the American system, who will yet risk their lives to become part of it. And there are very many others, like Mr. Menuhin, who would reject indignantly any attempt to prevent them from saying, with conviction—and pride—"Civis Americanus sum."

The Economic Crisis

The nation has been passing through a period of unusual economic stress and uncertainty, and the dangers to the economy are far from over.

The most welcome aspect of President Nixon's speech to the National Association of Manufacturers was the absence of polyanthony and of any pretense that there was nothing really wrong with the economy that a little more time and a little more growth in the money supply wouldn't cure.

Any less somber tone would have been cruelly inappropriate. On the very day that Mr. Nixon spoke, new unemployment data were released showing that 4.6 million Americans are now jobless—two million more than when he took office.

The unemployment problem will not vanish for many months to come. Real growth rates in the neighborhood of 8 percent per year would be needed to restore the economy to full employment by the middle of 1972.

Mr. Nixon said last week, "The pain of transition from war to peace, from inflation to stability, is real, and it is the business of government, business and labor to help ease that pain." The transition will not be eased by singing hymns to the self-adjusting market mechanism; it will require better educational and manpower planning—and healthier economic growth than we have had.

The problem of setting the economy on a course of steady growth cannot be solved without checking the wage-price spiral.

Mr. Nixon's statement of his administration's new incomes policy was encouraging in its willingness to invoke specific policy measures to check rising prices in the oil and construction industries. However, on the overall problem of cost-push inflation, the speech did not go beyond a plea for "special restraint" to business and labor.

To tackle the national problem will require spelling out wage and price guidelines for business, labor and government itself. It has been demonstrated over and over—in this country and many others—that such guidelines cannot be purely voluntary, or they will punish the responsible (or merely conspicuous) and reward the irresponsible (or inconspicuous). And, in due course, purely voluntary guidelines will fail.

One way of backing up the guidelines would be to enact a surtax on the profits of corporations that make inflationary wage settlements, as has been proposed by Prof. Henry Wallich of Yale, the senior consultant

to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Prof. Sidney Weintraub of the University of Pennsylvania. Such a surtax would put some force behind the guidelines, without resorting to the kind of direct wage and price controls that, even in wartime, have proved to be very hard to administer and highly distorting in their effects on the use of resources.

The profits surtax would make it costly for businesses to yield to inflationary wage demands on the assumption that they could pass pay hikes far in excess of productivity gains along to their customers through higher prices.

The profits surtax need not be set at rates so high as to threaten the existence of either corporations or unions. Indeed, one of the aims should be to build a system of deterrence against inflationary behavior that would last indefinitely—as, for example, the progressive income tax has done. Other income policies—including direct wage and price controls—have failed because they were inherently short-lived; wage and price explosions commonly followed their demise.

But the profits surtax need not be—and should not be—the only weapon in the government's arsenal against inflation. High-level productivity commissions, inflation alerts, structural attacks on specific industrial problems, boards on prices and incomes, appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and presidential leadership all have contributions to make. Nevertheless, the development of equitable and enforceable guidelines must become part of the effort to curb cost-push inflation.

Developing an effective incomes policy has become even more urgent for the United States than for other countries. For one thing, unemployment here is greater than in any other industrialized nation—and America's social problems are very probably more intense. For another, the U.S. dollar plays a unique role as the basis of the world's monetary system. If this country cannot cure the problem of domestic inflation, which leads to serious and chronic deficits in the balance of payments, the world monetary system may be torn apart, and world trade and development severely disrupted. The United States must solve the twin problems of inflation and unemployment at home or prepare to go through the most severe international monetary crisis of the postwar era.

The basic changes of direction in the economic policies of the Nixon administration were overdue. It remains to be seen whether they will be too little and too late.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mr. Trudeau's Gamble

To hold out against the kidnappers always was a gamble. It called for cool nerve. Especially after the murder of his friend Mr. Laporte, Mr. Trudeau must have been under tremendous pressure to give in to save Mr. Cross's life. But he chose not to and his courage has now been rewarded.

It is too early to say whether this is a general technique which all governments can use successfully in dealing with the rash of kidnappings. At least in the Cross case the instinctive reaction that one ought not to give in to blackmail has been resoundingly justified.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1895

PARIS—Damages amounting to 33,000 francs have yet to be paid to residents of the Latin Quarter whose shops were wrecked two years ago, and neither the State nor the City wish to take the responsibility. The trouble two years ago arose when a ball was to be held by a few artists and the police made a rather too conspicuous display of authority. In the shindy one young man was hit on the head, and died. There ensued a revolution on a small scale, during which barricades were erected and much damage was done.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1920

PARIS—The "midnettes," young French girls who lunch in the open air of Paris squares and gardens, will have the undivided sympathy of the great public in their petition to be exempted from payment of chair fees during their midday outing hour. Everybody is aware of the poor livelihood earned by these girls, in spite of their hard work. Everybody knows, besides, that, seen in the parks, the "midnettes" give an added grace and gaiety to life. One may ask what would Paris be without the "midnettes." The answer is that it would not be.



The Public Be Damned

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—Every nation has its nightmare. Britain's is unemployment, Germany's is inflation, and America's is probably Pearl Harbor. The successful attack on that island fortress just 23 years ago ended the ancient assumption that America was immune from military attack from across the seas and established the supremacy of the military in Washington for over a quarter of a century.

That dominant influence still prevails, despite increasing challenge in the last two or three years of disappointment in Vietnam, but the vote in the Senate against giving the President the funds he requested for the development of the American supermarine transport airplane is the first evidence that an organized campaign by the people can be effective in challenging the power of the government and the industrialists.

This is not a challenge to military programs, no matter how expensive, that are clearly vital to the security of the nation, but it is an assertion that the well-being of the people can also be threatened by economic insecurity and environmental pollution, and it is a challenge to the notion that the government can get anything it wants merely by asking for it in the name of technological progress or national prestige.

A small and obscure incident illustrates this growing conflict between the federal government and the people over their respective rights. Ever since the last World War, the Navy Department has used Nomans Land, Island off Martha's Vineyard as a bombing, rocket and machine-gun target range.

There are three other areas in the country used for similar purposes. They are Culebra Island, a self-governing municipality inside the territorial limits of Puerto Rico, the Kaena Point bombing range in south Kona in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Kahoolawe Range on Maui Island, also in Hawaii.

No Question in War During the last war, when there was a clear and urgent need for training facilities, no question was asked about the military use of these areas but, increasingly in recent years, newspapers, politicians and conservationists have been asking why these beautiful places must be used for such purposes.

The Pentagon's reply to this is interesting. There are no alternative sites, they say, anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States. Though they are being used less and less they are still essential to "the Navy's readiness posture." And finally—get this—the range areas, says the Navy, have been studied with unimpaired bombs and have thus been ruined for public use.

For example, when Sen. Daniel K. Inouye pointed out that the Navy Department had promised to render Kahoolawe "reasonably safe for human habitation," he was told by Rear Adm. D.C. Davis that this was now impossible.

"The ravages of over a quarter of a century of air and surface bombardment," Admiral Davis wrote the senator from Hawaii, "have probably irrevocably eliminated the possibility of future safe domestic use of the island... Our studies indicate that there may be some 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance embedded in the earth, lava, and ravines, including every caliber from 20-mm. to 16-inch projectiles.... I believe that the time has come to inform the local public that Kahoolawe should remain for

the indefinite future an uninhabitable monument to the requirements of our national security."

Roughly the same position has been taken by Secretary of the Navy Chafee about Nomans Land Island near here, but in this case, Secretary Chafee made one concession. He negotiated an agreement with the Interior Department permitting a part of Nomans to be a wild-bird sanctuary, provided no people were allowed to go there, and further provided that officials of the Interior Department got permission ten days in advance from the Navy Department to make tours conducted by the Navy.

In short, hard cheese, boys, we need those places and, besides, we've wrecked them except for flying objects like bombs and birds! There is of course a logical problem here, though the islands could be decontaminated. It is the attitudes

and assumptions of the Pentagon, coming out of the postwar days of military domination, that are now under challenge.

"With the land boom in full swing in Hawaii," Admiral Davis wrote Senator Inouye, "I can well understand the desire of less informed citizens to develop this uninhabited island. However, I feel they should be advised that Kahoolawe can best serve our country in its present role."

This is not quite as arrogant as Boss Hague's famous proclamation "I am the law," but it's a pretty good runner-up. The old clichés that "papa knows best" and "the public be damned" are still around, but the vote in the Senate on the SST indicates a change. The idea of a people's lobby to protect the climate in which the people live is getting around, and the Congress, if not yet the administration, is beginning to get the message.

Pompidou—II: Westward Ho

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Under the Fifth Republic's Constitution the president makes basic foreign policy in France, and this policy under Georges Pompidou has become more pro-American than under Charles de Gaulle. During the latter's final year in office he had expressed increasing sympathy for many U.S. aims but this trend has accelerated under his successor.

There are several reasons for this but the most important is that Pompidou does not overestimate U.S. domination in the world and also feels there is no direct rivalry between Washington and Paris in either sphere where France regards its interests as primordial—Europe and Mediterranean Africa.

Subordinate to this impression is awareness that France has somewhat pulled in its diplomatic horns from other areas and that there is a less glaring divergence between French and American views in such inflammatory areas as Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The first motivation for change has to do with what Pompidou regards as a shift in the relative strengths of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. De Gaulle reckoned American power was so formidable that it overwhelmed even that of Russia. Pompidou feels that a more equitable balance has been achieved, largely as a result of Soviet efforts.

Sees Russia Satisfied He believes Moscow is satisfied with its territorial domain and covets no more space in either Europe or Asia. Therefore, Russia has become a status quo nation. While one cannot assume that this Soviet attitude will be acknowledged—above all by China in the East—it does tend to reduce dangers of conflict in Europe.

Trouble still might threaten elsewhere. Russia, having for the first time become a true world power, is penetrating wherever it can by naval and air diplomacy and political infiltration.

This is what creates such frictions as exist today between Moscow and the West. Moreover, Pompidou seems convinced by his recent Soviet visit that the Kremlin still regards its Chinese problem as one for tomorrow while its American problem is current.

Because of this Soviet interpretation of present and future realities, the Russians would like to establish some kind of partition of

power with the Americans which would maintain existing Soviet Eurasian influence while permitting penetrations in other spheres so long as they do not provoke war. Given this background, official France feels more drawn to the United States than a few years ago.

One might say that Paris moves closer to Washington as U.S. superiority over Russia diminishes. Therefore, Pompidou's policy is more pro-American in its expression than De Gaulle's because the new president is persuaded there is no longer an overwhelming American power paramount.

Some Splits Remain Divergences of attitude between the two old trans-Atlantic allies remain. Nevertheless, the French are convinced the Americans are sincerely trying to disengage from Vietnam, an area that has an emotional ring here. There is also a belief that Washington is slowly drawing closer to Paris's attitude on the Middle East.

France isn't going to adjust its policy there to convenience the United States. It won't ease the embargo of arms sales to Israel or block sales of its Mirage jets to Libya because of the new federation among Libya, Egypt and Sudan. The feeling here is that this federation is more of a "club" than a reality and doesn't alter the military situation.

But, wherever possible, Paris now encourages the tradition of Franco-American amity and underscores the essential westward bias of French policy, insisting this is in no way diluted by exchanges of official visits with Soviet leaders and the refusal to rejoin the NATO organization or to link France's atomic strike force more closely with that of the United States. There is every intention of con-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Nixon, the Kremlin and '71 Room at the Top

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The most intriguing buzz in Washington today is the widespread talk that President Nixon can be defeated when he runs for re-election in 1972. Not since the night of Harry Truman prior to his 1948 upset victory has such talk been so abounding about an incumbent chief executive.

Of course, political talk in Washington is cheap and doesn't prove much. But it permeates the capital and is being pumped back to the world's other capitals by the resident diplomatic corps here. Those who try to think ahead are asking what kind of President Sen. Edmund S. Muskie would make, now that the Harris Poll has put him ahead of Mr. Nixon in the first trial heats.

There is reason to believe, for example, that the idea of Nixon defeat has reached Moscow and this is not without considerable importance. It may be true enough that the Kremlin believes it sets Soviet policy on the basis of what it terms "the objective conditions," but there also is evidence that the person and personality of the American President has played a considerable role.

In the second installment in Life magazine of Nikita S. Khrushchev's memoirs the former Soviet leader seconded Josef Stalin's non-regard for President Truman, on whom the Moscow ideologues have always tried to place the blame, as much as on any individual, for the onset of the Cold War.

He Liked Ike But Gen. Eisenhower, Khrushchev said Stalin found in him "noble characteristics." The question of why he did so aside, Khrushchev added: "Whenever I had dealings with Eisenhower in later years," meaning when he was running the Soviet Union and the general had become the President, "I remembered these actions [of Ike's] during the war. I kept in mind Stalin's words about Eisenhower." He might not have said this had he read the Eisenhower post-presidential memoirs in which Ike's distrust of the Soviets and their system is obvious.

Roosevelt and Eisenhower, in the opinion of the Soviet leaders, were most helpful in defeating Hitler. Truman abruptly cut off wartime lend-lease and talked tough to the Soviets. But what about Richard Nixon?

In July, 1956, as vice-president,

Mr. Nixon met Khrushchev in the Kremlin and then he is known as the "id at the American Embassy Park. In his book Mr. Nixon recounts including his personal meetings and his feelings about the "debate" that he "without being belatedly difficult posture to play. Otherwise, wrote I 1962, 'I would leave the press and the world to the official of the United States government I'm dealing with Khrushchev's position of weakness economically and (this theme was to at the time of the (curious) when President cleared he was not the U.S. he tagged helpless giant'."

In the Pi Khrushchev, of course, in retirement. But it of Mr. Nixon waggled the then Soviet leader "debate" "debate" others who are not in where in "Six Crises Standing behind taking it all in, was a relatively minor official. It was led the coup that snatched in 1964 and No. 1 in the Kremlin. Khrushchev, of course, Kossygin, co-conspirators.

It may be assumed Khrushchev remembered Eisenhower and Truman, members what he said from Mr. Nixon. M. Khrushchev, had pro-Khrushchev to an exhibition where Peppé M. Kendall could be leader and product. Of course, Soviet actions depend on personalities. Moscow's interests are ethical, as current Middle East and Bi sonality is of minor. Yet even a minimal dent can be, and is, important. Today's buzz that he out of office rather than in, added to the scale Soviet-American relations.

Letters

Contrast

I am bemused by the contrast in this world of ours. Sweden, which has provided "political asylum" to hundreds of U.S. deserters, bundles one of them, a drug addict, onto a plane for the United States because he has repeatedly committed crimes in his host country. At about the same time, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, announces that he is compelled to

give up the idea of joining to receive the Nobel Prize because he fears his wife will be re-arrested by the Soviet Union.

If the United States endorses such a contrast, it would not back the deserters perhaps pointing out that government has given him political asylum but won't permit him to stay as it ought to. THOMAS A. V. Munich.

NATO Fi

The figure of \$11 billion given in the (EIT, Dec. 4) as to annual NATO budget have been the budge of the 13 N of which the U.S. is now running over. It usually, represents fourths. There is no for the NATO budget U.S. Sixth Fleet, for NATO, is any NATO budget part of the U.S. d JAMES GOLDEN Paris.

Indoor F

Amateur recent about the first find on page 1 "Contact! The Stars Birds," mention of flight over recorded, accomplished by Lt on a Curtiss pusher. The story of the close of Machinery National Exposition in Gstaad, Switzerland.

